

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.

Volume XXXV.—No. 92

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 234 st., between 34 and 35 av.—
EDWIN BOOTH AS MACBETH.WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
LOST AT SEA. Matinee at 1½.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF
HAMILTON. Matinee at 1.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FROU
FROU. Matinee at 1.WOODS MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor.
BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.—FROU FROU every evening.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Fifth avenue and
52d st.—THE TWELVE TRIGRAPHS. Matinee at 2.MILLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—FAIRY CIRCLE.—HOUR
IN REVUE.—BARRY THE BARON. Matinee at 2.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 144 street.—ENGLISH OPERA.—
MILLO'S GARDEN. Matinee at 1.—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.BOHEMIAN THEATRE, Broadway.—BRIDAL OF THE BOD-
DERS.—GEMMINEE. Matinee at 2.FRENCH THEATRE, 144 st. and 5th av.—FRENCH
COMPANY IN FROU-FROU.MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
MAUREL.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Broadway.—COMIO
VOGUEISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2½.THEATRE COMIQUE, 114 Broadway.—COMIO VOCA-
LISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2½.BRANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
st.—LAVANT'S MINSTRELS.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 234 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTRELS, &c.—THEATRICAL AGENCY.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S
MINSTRELS.—FROU FROU. Matinee at 2½.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c. Matinee at 2½.APOLLO HALL, corner 23d street and Broadway.—
THE NEW HIBERNIAN. Matinee at 2.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
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SCIENCE AND ART.

Great Britain in Revolution—Rapid and Sweeping Changes.

Our news from Europe for some time past has been so rich and varied that it has often been difficult for us to do Europe justice in our editorial columns. France has been exciting. So has Spain. So has Austria. So has Rome, through the Ecumenical Council. Revolution is everywhere in the Old World—north, south, east and west, the old fights with the new, the young with the experienced, the patient with the impatient, the law-abiding with the "irreconcilables." Many old things are passing away. Many things are becoming new. In Europe the divine right system is dead—only its shadow now lives—and the aristocratic system, or the system of privilege, is rapidly dying away. The new agents of civilization have become so forcible, so irresistible, in fact, and so impetuous, if our readers will, that the old fogies of the past no longer exist except on sufferance.

This transformation is visible everywhere in Europe, but nowhere is it more clearly revealed than in Great Britain. The condition of the British empire to-day is a study for the philosopher. Proud, powerful, imperious, ambitious as ever, she everywhere feels the force of the new ideas, feels it in her remote dependencies, feels it at home in every pulsation of the national heart; and, to her honor it must be added, she yields with good grace, with much caution and with not a little skill to the pressing necessities of the hour. At the same time the revolutionary aspect of the empire is such that it demands some consideration on its own account, while it serves as a somewhat exhaustive commentary of the times.

If we look at her colonial policy, what changes have taken place within the last few years! Formerly it was the ambition of Great Britain to multiply colonies as rapidly as possible. She could not have them fast enough, and she could not have too many. It was her pride to have her forts frowning on every promontory and her guns roaring in every latitude and in all climes. In this ambition no nation, since the days of Spanish supremacy, has been half so successful. And it has to be admitted that Great Britain, both in the extent of her power and in the positive good she has done the world, has made the memory of Spain small and somewhat contemptible. Now, however, it seems as if the extremities of the empire were too bulky for the heart. Great Britain at one time almost forgot herself in her anxiety for her colonies. Now she begins to see that she must look after herself, and the consequence is, the colonies all over, India alone excepted, are politely told that having sucked the mother country so long they must look after themselves. It is no doubt wise and well that it should be so. But the change, for all that, is noticeable and suggestive. It raises the question—whether many differing minds answer differently—whether England is forever to remain mistress of the seas? It raises another question of not less importance—whether a grand confederation of all the British dependencies with the mother country is either desirable or possible? The British colonial question at the present moment indicates a crisis in the history, not of the British empire only, but in the history of the world.

This, however, is after all an outside difficulty. At home, in the heart of the empire, the revolutionary forces are strong and the changes, which are numerous, multiply with amazing rapidity. Within the last few years how many old things have been swept away! How many new forces acting upon public sentiment and giving shape to legislation were unknown fifty, even thirty, years ago! Reform bills have made the workman a power. The intelligent artisan has not abused his power, but he has gone on imperiously demanding his rights and the rights of his fellows. Hence one reform has been but the stepping-stone to another. Disraeli's Reform bill made an end of the Irish Church, forced on the settlement of the Irish Land Tenure system, hurried forward the present educational difficulty, created or helped to create the necessity for the ballot box, which, though long despised as un-English, is likely soon to become an English institution. Nor can we refuse to admit that to the same source many other changes now imminent are more or less directly traceable. At the same time the Reform bill itself, and all that has followed in the shape of reform, must be looked at as the proper fruit of these new agents, which are everywhere breaking down the old barriers which were wont to separate class from class, and which to a favored few secured a monopoly of privilege. Public opinion, created and nourished by the modern newspaper and its numerous helps, has rendered all these reforms in Great Britain necessary.

What is taking place in Great Britain is taking place all over Europe. The only difference is that British statesmen, and the British people, though somewhat slow to begin, generally take action in time to save themselves and to give the empire a new lease of life. Violent revolutions do not take place in England, because British statesmen, feeling the force of public opinion, yield in time. We shall have many revolutions in Europe before Europe settles down into a satisfactory condition. We shall also have many radical and sweeping changes in Great Britain. But the transformation which on the Continent of Europe is destined to be bloodstained will be brought about in the British Isles so quietly and with so little demonstration that when the old landmarks are no more they will scarcely be missed. It is gratifying to every lover of liberty, to every man who has high hopes of his species, that all these changes are dictated by an enlightened public sentiment, and that they encourage point to the triumphs and welfare of our race. So runs the world to a higher and nobler goal.

THE YEAR OF JUBILEE to our fellow citizens of African descent has come at last with the proclamation of the fifteenth amendment. They are rejoicing with great joy everywhere, and are going to have on the 16th at Washington a grand demonstration, at which the colored United States Senator Revels, the successor of Jeff Davis, will, we presume, be the orator of the day. Downing, the oysterman, ought so to fix it; for he will have glory enough in his oysters.

Important from Washington—Reconsideration of the Legal Tender Decision.

The able argument of Attorney General Hoar before the United States Supreme Court for a reconsideration of the legal tender decision, which may be considered as the action of the administration, has produced the object aimed at. Our despatches from Washington inform us that the Judges of the Supreme Court, all being present, were in secret consultation yesterday on this important matter, and that they decided in favor of reopening the question in hearing arguments in the case of Latham on the 11th of this month. It is reported that five Judges were for and four against this course. Those for were Miller, Davis, Swain, Strong and Bradley, which includes the two new Judges. Those against were Nelson, Clifford, Field and Chief Justice Chase. The action of the Court, it is said, caused a good deal of discussion among members of Congress of both houses.

Of course the final decision of the court cannot be known till after the 12th; but looking at the way in which the Judges stood on the question of reopening the decision and at the action of the administration through the Attorney General, there is a probability of the decision of the Court being reversed by a full bench. It is of great importance, as we have said before, that the question should be brought up and decided on the broad issue of the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act. Let us know definitely whether Congress has or not the constitutional power, not as a war measure merely, but inherently and fully under any circumstances, to make whatever it pleases a legal tender. We believe it has this sovereign power—that it is an inherent right of sovereignty—unless expressly prohibited by the letter of the constitution. The power to make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender for debts is expressly prohibited to the several States by the constitution, but nowhere is this forbidden to the United States. Nor can we see that the exercise of this power impairs the right or validity of contracts made before the passage of the Legal Tender act, unless, indeed, it was clearly stipulated that debts should be paid in so many pieces or so much weight of coin. The Attorney General places the question on its constitutional construction entirely. In his argument he says:—"Your Honors have not decided that this Legal Tender act did not, as a matter of construction—as a construction of the meaning of the act—apply to contracts made before the passage of the act. If that were so it would settle no very important or great principle; but your Honors have decided that it was not within the constitutional power of Congress to insert that provision making Treasury notes legal tenders for private debts previously contracted." What the Attorney General wants and what the country wants, therefore, is a decision on the broad issue of the constitutional power of Congress to make Treasury notes a legal tender, and such a decision will cover all side issues and settle the question finally.

The Coming Woman.

The passage of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States has had at least one beneficial effect so far as our political status is concerned in this country, to wit, the clearing of the track for the sixteenth and as many other amendments as may be deemed necessary and becoming toward the attainment of a liberal and benignly comprehensive system of representation and participation both in the making and the administration of laws. The woman is inevitable, and she is "coming" on the chariot wheels of woman's sweet willfulness and her irresistibly captivating appeal for a chance to experiment among the rulers.

For some time past the sorrowful alderhood "Sorosis" has pined itself into melancholy over strong tea at Delmonico's because of the obstinacy or neglect of their autocratic husbands in not allowing them to organize among themselves colonies of female repeaters, ballet stufferers and primary strikers. And this waste and emaciation of womanly tears and womanly beauty has as yet achieved no result whatever beyond its corollary of miseries. So, too, with the woman suffrage meetings in this city—they have dissolved and have been reorganized three or four times, and it remained for the sturdy women of the West to first carry their little handkerchiefs to the polls, and, with lace handkerchiefs, wipe tears of anguish from their eyes in the jury box while deliberating on the guilt or innocence of a murderer of the sterner sex.

Now, however, there is a fitting opportunity for the women throughout the land to show their might, independent of any of these petty organizations, by voting for a candidate for the Presidential succession of 1872, and by inducing the men to vote, "just for once," in favor of a woman for President. Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, the lady broker of Broad street, independent of all suffrage tea parties and Grundy associations, proclaims herself as a candidate for the occupancy-in-chief of the White House, and asks it on the score solely that she has the means, courage, energy and ability necessary to contest the issue to its close. Now there can certainly be no objection to such a competition as this. It possesses the merits of novelty, enterprise, courage and determination, and but one thing is lacking to secure her triumphant election. That one thing is a sixteenth amendment, giving to women all over the land the elective franchise. One other thing will secure her success, and that is a spirit of chivalry on the part of the men, which, if they will not pass a sixteenth amendment, will prompt them to refrain from putting up a candidate of their own sex. Women always take the part of each other, and if the women can be allowed to vote Mrs. Woodhull may rely on rolling up the heaviest majority ever polled in this or any other nation. Her platform, which will be found in another column, is short, sharp, decisive and has the true ring in it. Now, then, for another amendment and victory for Victoria in 1872.

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE has, it is said, left France for America. They are, at all events, if the cable speak correctly, looking for him in France, although he is not "now wanted" in the police sense of the words. "Plenty of room," should we soon have a Bonaparte again among us. Pistols not allowed to new arrivals.

The Protecting Mormons.

At a mass meeting of the Mormons at Great Salt Lake City on Thursday last a protest to the two houses of Congress was adopted against the passage of the Cullom bill for the suppression of polygamy. These protesting Mormons represent that the population of Utah Territory is about one hundred and fifty thousand, of which all except from five to ten thousand persons are of the Church of Jesus, Latter Day Saints; that they have reclaimed the desert and made it fruitful, quieted the Indians, made roads, built cities, &c., and that the people who have done this are believers in polygamy, not simply as a social relation, but as a principle of religion "underlying our every hope of ultimate salvation and happiness in heaven;" that this revelation was given to Joseph Smith as an everlasting covenant, and that if the saluts "abide not in that covenant then ye are damned." They therefore protest against this bill because it requires them to abjure their religion and the authority of their salutary priests and teachers; because it destroys their marriage relation, bastardizes their children and encourages fornication and adultery; because it is unconstitutional as a bill of attainder and as an *ex post facto* law, and destroys the right of trial by jury; because it is anti-republican and violates every principle of civil and religious liberty; because it is a bill to dispossess them of their property, upon which they have made improvements to the extent of a million of dollars, and to rob them of the very soil they have reclaimed and purchased from the government.

There are some strong points in this protest; but it is none the less evident that the institution of Mormon polygamy cannot remain much longer in Utah. If not removed by the government it will be removed by what these Utah saluts call the "Gentile mob." It is, then, the duty of the government to provide in some way for the removal of Mormon polygamy; but it is also the duty of the government to deal justly and kindly with the Mormons. We think a treaty might be made with them providing full protection in their rights of property to all who choose to abandon polygamy, and for full compensation for the property of such Mormons as would leave the country rather than give up their one, two or three, or ten or twenty surplus wives. A general Mormon divorce law from Congress would no doubt facilitate a settlement of this kind, and some pretty island or some group of pretty islands in the Pacific Ocean might be procured by the government as a permanent refuge for the whole polygamous Mormon community. The Cullom bill of pains, penalties and military terrorism is not the thing. From the very indulgences so long granted by the government even the poor Mormons have some rights which must be respected; and in the results of their wonderful industry in the deserts of Utah they have contributed so much to the development of all those new States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains that they cannot, upon any plea of justice or morality, be treated as outlaws. Give them time and give them liberal terms and the Mormons themselves will quietly remove their "peculiar institution" from our borders; for the work they have done in Utah in almost any other country would yield ten times the profits they have reaped from their labors.

ONE OF THE YOUNG DEMOCRATS.—The solitary democrat who voted against the new Charter made himself unpleasantly conspicuous. He drove people to hunt up his history. They have unearthed an indictment found against him in 1869 for robbery committed in a public store. This is a pretty credential for a member of the Legislature. It is noteworthy, however, that the case was never brought to trial, though, it is said, there was abundant evidence of guilt. The offender was apparently too good a democrat to go to prison. If all that is stated be true, the same man is now liable to punishment for the crime of bigamy. There is one point in the legislator's career, however, that the chroniclers neglect—that is his history as a soldier in the Army of the Potomac. The grumblers will find one more interesting item if they will investigate the circumstances under which "Colonel" Murphy left the army.

AN INSANE MURDERER.—In the sketch that the murderer Alexander has left of his crime and of the state of his mind we see clearly enough the lineaments of a murder really committed under the influence of impulsive insanity, and a comparison between this and the everyday murders, to excuse which the pretext of insanity is caught up, may be a profitable study. Alexander makes no claim to be excused, even by the wife he leaves and whom he appears to have loved, and does not apparently dream of insanity. He only knows that he "fought" a long while against the impulse to commit a crime for which he had no motive.

MAY IT REST IN PEACE.—The Anti-Slavery Society intends giving up the ghost. It proposes to hold a commemorative jubilee in this city on the 9th inst., which shall be its last meeting. We are very glad it intends dissolving. A hecatomb of graves, many thousands of widows and orphans and a frightful load of debt are the results of its labors. If, after all the mischief it has done, it can rest in peace, we trust it will. But what Wendell Phillips, its President, will do without it we cannot even imagine at the present writing.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.—At last a cable is talked of to join the American Continent and the Chinese coast by a straight line across the Pacific Ocean. Cables are very readily made and laid now, and the propositions do not long proceed the reality; so that there is every likelihood we shall soon be as near to Canton as to any European city in the interchange of thought and news. This cable, with the completion of the lines now in construction in the Indian Ocean, will complete the girdling of the earth.

THE ADVENTURES OF A COUNTRY GIRL.—All the country girls ought especially to read that story from the police records of the adventures of a country girl who recently passed two or three days in the city. She answered a matrimonial advertisement, was so drawn into correspondence with a city sharper, came from her country home under an engagement to marry a man she had never seen, and was thus lured to her ruin. We hope not many country girls are so foolishly trusting.

International Rowing.

A year ago last fall the champion four-oared crew of this country met and were easily beaten by a picked New Brunswick four on the waters of the Connecticut at Springfield. So complete was their defeat that they have, we believe, never appeared in public since. Not long ago a match was announced by the press of much greater significance, one in which the men competing have been most severely tested, and have proved themselves—some partly at least, and not the other only because none were found to press them, not merely by winning many races, but many which were fearfully contested—the champion oarsmen of their respective continents. We refer, of course, to the meeting to take place at Lachine, in Canada, early in July, between Renforth, Winslip, Mafin and Taylor, the picked professional four of all England, and Fallon, Hutton, Ross and Price, the famous "Paris" crew of St. John. The latter got their title from their easy victory in both the shell and gig four-oared heats, open to the world, at the races connected with the International Exposition at Paris in June, 1867. It should, however, be clearly understood that in so winning they did not really show themselves the champion oarsmen of the world, although this has often been claimed for them. In fact, they had no right to take part there at all. Those contests were open to amateurs only, and by these Englishmen, at least, understood, and so did most probably the getters-up of these trials, men who have never rowed a match race for money. Three of these St. John men had rowed such a match race in 1866 with, if we recall the name rightly, the Theta crew of St. John, thus constituting themselves "professionals." Had this latter class any right to contend it is doubtful if the coming struggle would be necessary, for the four Tyne men named are not slow to travel considerable distances to row when anything of importance is at stake, as their proposed trip across the Atlantic shows. Nor did the New Dominion men prove that they were even the champion amateur oarsmen of the world, though winning easily; for they were heavily handicapped, while none of their rivals were. Each party of the latter carried a coxswain; they had none. How much difference this makes over a distance, as was theirs, of more than two miles, the experience of the Harvard men last summer will help to show. On the 15th of June the latter carried a coxswain and were beaten by a crew which, two days later without this weight, they left far behind, while their performance on the Thames showed them much fitter for the sharp, quick stroke of a boatman than the long, comparatively slow drag which best carries a coxswain over a long distance.

However, in justice to the men who set the example and first dared to cross the ocean to meet whoever might come, it should be said that their boat was probably inferior, their shell at least, to those of their antagonists, and that they have since quickly discarded her for the more perfect model of the champion boat-builder—Kilgill, of Greenpoint. They also, says their backer, Sheriff Harding, of St. John, offered to row any four men in England; but the Kilmorck crew assert that the Canadians insisted on omitting the coxswain, and that would again render the contest unequal. And whether both crews, or either, or neither, shall carry one on the St. Lawrence is a point we have not yet seen stated, and one that will materially influence their relative prospects. It is not unlikely to prove so serious an obstacle as to entirely prevent the match. But if not one party must row on a plan quite new to it, and thus at once put itself on a decided disadvantage. On the 27th of last August the Harvard men most generously gave this advantage to their rivals, with what result all have seen; and now it would seem not only courteous but just that in the second regularly arranged inter-continental trial of skill and strength, professional though it be, the favor should come from the other side.

We are convinced that within a very few years the American plan of steering without carrying a man specially for this work will become quite prevalent in England. On the Cam it probably will not, from the contracted and tortuous character of that brook, and, perhaps, not on the Isis, at Oxford; but we see no good reason why it should not on a river broad as the Thames between Putney and Mortlake, the Ouse at King's Lynn or the Tyne at Newcastle. Certainly there can be no possible need of him on the wide St. Lawrence. The English professionals, too, from their far superior experience in rowing in the most favoring circumstances, under a scrutiny rigid as that of Perry over Geoffrey Delamaine, and with the champion sculler, not only of all England, but of the world, to set them their stroke, can better afford to make the change than their, perhaps, more powerful but less skillful rivals.

It is a matter of regret that a contest destined to excite so much interest should be rowed at so out-of-the-way a place as the one named, and that its indifferent accommodations for visitors and lookers-on should be substituted for those of some spot nearer the large cities of this Continent; but the shameful performances of some of our professionals on the Hudson of late years has doubtless partly caused this. A still more unpalatable fact is that the picked oarsmen on this side the Atlantic should be found in a comparatively obscure little province entirely beyond the border of our country, and yet it cannot be denied. The fastest American four thus far known was undoubtedly that composed of the veterans of the Hudson, the justly celebrated Ward brothers. Still, as we have said, they were beaten almost out of sight by the New Brunswick crew above mentioned—so badly, in fact, that it is reported that they will never row again. Meanwhile nothing worthy to succeed them has worked its way into notice. Walter Brown, of this city, would well fill two of the thwarts, but we hardly know where to turn to complete the quartet. Coulter is too large and unwieldy for a crew without a coxswain. Hamill never knew how to row, and does not now, besides as being too short in the reach. John Hamill, his brother, would do, perhaps, if Brown would teach him to row. After a stay of several months in England Brown managed to defeat a third rate oarsman, and though it was generally regretted at the time that he did not devote himself to

higher game it may after all, if he sees fit, be turned to the advantage of us on this side, who would like nothing better than to see him entice the sturdy Renforth down from Lachine to the broad waters of the Hudson or the placid lake nestling among the Worcester hills, and win, if it lies in him, the proud title of champion sculler of the world.

Pio Nono's Omen for Napoleon.

"The Emperor's crown hangs by the same thread as my life." Such are the words with which Pope Pius the Ninth concluded his reply to the Marquis de Banneville, the French Minister in Rome, after his presentation of Napoleon's late despatch on the subject of infallibility and the threatened withdrawal of the imperial troops from Rome in the event of the promulgation of the decree as a canon of the Church. It is a sentence of serious import to the world, as it comes presented in the mails from Europe and is reproduced in our columns to-day. Its delivery from the lips of the Pontiff proves that the Vatican has estimated its own propagandist force and calculated the position and prospects of the Bonaparte dynasty and the French succession with great care, and that the hierarchs still incline towards an unreserved belief in the indestructibility of the Pontificate, and place a devotional reliance on its interpretation of the biblical words, "Tu es Petrus," and the remainder. Cardinal Bonaparte becomes, as a churchman, a consenting party to the Pontifical defiance. This defiance, as expressed in the sentence quoted above, is much more direct and unequivocal than that which Pope Pius the Seventh offered to Napoleon the First personally in the Holy City. The deceased Pontiff merely replied to the offers and alliance projects of the Conqueror with the word "comedian," and to his open anger and threat with the word "tragedy." The colloquy of that moment initiated the struggle which is now being worked rapidly to an issue. The Emperor has his mind to Rome and the East. The Pope turns his eyes from Rome to Jerusalem. Can they both march in company? A few months will tell the reply.

THE PRESIDENT SERENADED BY THE COLORED PEOPLE.—Last night, agreeably to a previous understanding, the colored people of Washington serenaded the President and other prominent officials in token of their gratitude for the proclamation of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. President Grant was enthusiastically cheered by the crowd which assembled before the Executive Mansion, and in response to an address by Colonel Forney assured the colored people that the ratification of the amendment had given him the greatest pleasure. It looked to him like the realization of the Declaration of Independence. Vice President Coffey also made a brief address, after which the crowd proceeded to the residence of Mr. Sumner, who delivered a speech on the momentous event which had brought his colored brothers together.

THE NAVAL COMMITTEE of the House of Representatives was yesterday engaged in the consideration of the bill to reorganize the navy. Of course, as is usually the case, the members of the committee know little or nothing about naval matters. Admiral Porter, who was examined, was actually asked if the services of an executive officer could not be dispensed with on board a war vessel. This reminds us of that jolly old salt of a naval committeeman, who, on visiting the frigate Niagara while she was on the stocks, exclaimed in surprise on seeing her, "Why, if the d—d thing ain't hollow!"

APRIL.—The month of March, 1870, will long be remembered as the roughest of the winter, and April yesterday came in threatening a regular winter. But this lingering of winter "in the lap of spring" is good, because a too early blooming of the fruit trees is almost certain to be followed by a "killing frost." March, then, has served us well in two ways. It has given us a good supply of ice, and in delaying the blooming of the trees he has done much to secure us a good season for fruit. Lastly, as the old couplet has it,